LA LANTERNE

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

sauvetage et join de s'effrayer de la responsabilité qu'il pouvait encourir, il nous renouvela plus chergiquement sa promesse de nous protéger et de nous défendre. La nuit que nous passames à iond de cale fut des plus tourmentées. Un retard d'one demi-journée dans l'appareillage fixé à sept neures du matin, c'était notre mort. après deux heures d'un calme que frayant, it s'éleva un vent si exceptionnellement lavorable qu'en moins de sept jours nous étions à

telles années de silence passées au fond d'un sépuicre. Pendant trois ans ceux qui nous appelaient démolisseurs et perturbateurs ont eu le champ here. Nous n'étions pius la pour contre-carrer ces législateurs que notre opposition avait France dans leurs mains durant notre ensevelissement. On peut voir ce qu'ils en out fait.

MACMAHON ET SES GENERAUX. Robespierre a dit à la Convention : "Je seral toujours en principe contre la guerre parceque une victoire peut mettre la nation, entre les mains d'un général heureux et que je présère la liberté à

Jamais le patriotisme si justement alarmé du grand ettoyen, n'aurait supposé ce qui arrive, anjourd'hui c'est à dire que non pas le victoire mais la houte et la délaite pouvaient s'installer à la tête de la nation. L'infortuné MacMahon ce glorieux blessé dout on n' a jamais pu découvrir ni la gloire ni la blessure n'à même pas compris ce qu'il y avait de sangiant pour lui dans ce titre de gouvernement de combat dont on a décoré sa Présidence. C'est contre la Prusse non centre la France, qu'il avait mission de combattre, mais l'assemblée rurale qui avait mis tant de nâte à signer la patx que vous savez, semole avoir voulu récompenser par la magistrature suprême, celui qui avait rendu la capitulation inévitable. Il a suffii d'avoir rêvé la résistance pour devenir l'ennemi de ces fauteurs d'invasion. lis vomissent sur Gambetta parcequ'il a lutté Après avoir fusillé Rossel qui a cherché à sanver Metz ils font à l'odieux Bazame qu'il à livré une viblégiature caressante et fleurie sous le plus beau climat du monde. Nous avons subi dans nos épreuves ce surcroit

Rous avons subt dans nos épreuves ce surroit de mailieur de nous trouver presque toujours en face de queique soidat traire à son pays. Ladmiraut qui gouverne Paris qu'il à égorgé chait à Metz, Cissey, Garcin les deux assassins du Députe Millière étaient à Metz. Merlin le Président du Conseil de guerre qui à condamné à mort le Capitaine Rossel était à Metz. Vinoy qui a tué buvai et Floures était à Paris, mais la façon dont il l'a défendu donne la mesure des proitiges qu'il aurait accomplis alleurs. C'est quand ces gous-là ont été trop déshonorés pour continuer leur métier de soidats qu'in leur a confié des rôtes de bourreaux. Tels sont nes mattres au-dessus des quels plane et rayonne issure déréend un Marchail MacMation. Quel nœue gordien ce sabre at-til tranché jusqu'eit quel Problème de la Unitable de la contre de la Citable de la Citab de malheur de nous trouver presque toujours en face de queique soldat traitre à son pays. Ladmirauit qui gouverne Paris qu'il à égorgé

Et cette antique monsiache a la prétention de ous tenir sept ans sous sa dragonne, et ce produit exotique s'imagine être autre chose qu'un bouclier momentané contre la dissolution ? Heureusement le bouclier va rentrer dans sa panoplie, car la dissolution pour jamais est proche, et la dissolution c'est l'avenement définitif de la République. Les marguil-liers et les zonaves Pontificaux ont beau agiter dans le lointain le panache bianc d'Henri IV. c'est à qui refusera de s'y allier, à commencer par Henri V, qui restera d'autant plus longtemps candidat à la couronne qu'il cherchera constam-ment des prétextes pour l'écarter de sa tête. Je sonpçonne ce monarque in partibus de posséder beaucoup mieux que ses conseillers le sens de la l'en télicite-la royauté de nom dont li joint depuis longtemps à la royauté de fait dont on le débarrasserait si vite s'il commettait la laute de l'accenter.

tions lui ont mites il se rappelle son grand oncie sur l'échafaud, son grand-père en fuite, son cousin Londres s'agenoullier devant les cierges que fait brûier l'ex-impératrice au succès de l'expédition de Boulogne que Napoléon IV nous ré-serve. Il voit les princes en déroute; les Tuileries en cendres, et li se dit probablement, -qu'après avoir mis cinquante-deux ans à monter our le trône, il ne resterait pas trois mois sans en descendre. C'est de toutes ces impossibilités, que se com-

pose la nécessité de la République, et la volonté nationale va l'imposer définitivement à ceux qui s'intitulent les hommes d'ordre, et que nous appelons, nous, les agitateurs et les révolutionnaires. C'est Fox qui l'a dit, Fox, qui avait étudié la politique aifleurs qu'an milieu des tribus arabes: "La pire des Révolutions, c'est une restauration." HENRI ROCHEFORT.

TRANSLATION.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, May 30, 1874.

To the Epiron of the Herald:— Napoleon the Third, in the extremity of his unpopularity, seeing himself in urgent necessity of aceking a foreign war as a means of setting aside the increasing anger of public opinion, resolved one day to have 200,000 men killed in order to have the right to exile 500. We, who had divined his game, cried out against it. The police came to destroy the presses of our journals, and the newspapers of the imperial manaion declared us to be in the pay of Pruscal assembly of Bordeaux, full of the recollections of the invasion of 1815, concluded in threequarters of an hour a treaty of peace which the exiles would certainly not have signed, we became indignant, and the same men who had called us had Frenchmen when we were opposing the war cept peace. The instinct, so lucid of the French people, had revealed to them that we would be

After the reception given to the member Garibaldi by the Assembly, after the peace of the tomb, which it had seemed to seek, there was no further doubt on its monarchical intentions. It needs to be very decided to give one's with such haste. The people of Paris understood that the Republic was in danger. What has taken place since and what fatled in patience they were not wanting in penetra tion. M. Thiers, in the speech which preceded his fall, pronounced these imprudent words if they were not premeditated, "How can you suppose that I, an old monarchist, did not hesitate long before deciding for the Republic? But numerous Delegates from the Departments came to warn me that if I did not make formal engagements in this sense they would imitate Paris and organize in Commitnes. Now, as I had not 36,000 men to detach from the siege of the capital to march against the province if it receited, I ought to make such promises which to-day it would be impossible for

me to withdraw."

THE MOVEMENT OF THE 18TH OF MARCH. They could not state more clearly that the movement of the 18th of March, in retaining the troops before Paris, had contributed to the consolidation of the Republic. The Commune, which followed it, was, like all the power brought about by an insurrection, a government de facto. I then thought it my duty to go and shut myself up in Paris, which had chosen me the first, and when, even after my resignation was given, following upon the abandonment of one or two provinces, I, therefore, remained morally the representative. I have given in my journals advice, certainly not to the

but to the people of Paris, who knew me and had still retained confidence in me. What i then did I would do again if an analogous state of events were to happen once more. I also add that if all the official representatives of Paris had acted as I did-viz., to have the Assembly at Versailles to calm the agitated feelings or consuit their electors, the struggle would have taken a different character, and the democracy would not have lost 35,000 of its best warriors who were massacred in the name of the Republic by those who at the present do not attempt to conceal their aspirations towards a monarchical form of

government.
But, I ask, what could I do alone to calm the exasperated feelings of the people in a bombarded From the first I insisted in Le Mot Wordre that the torch of the incendary and the scaffold burned on the Boulevard Voltaire was not merely a public ceremony. So long as punishment by death shall remain certain executions will be necessary, like that of Maximilian, the Jocrisse of power, like that of Bazaine, the atrocious villain who was saved by a friend whom

served the disgraceful interests of a man who hitherto had been almost all-powerful so evidently that no doubt existed as to its premeditation. They floundered around in making their expanations, as later on they floundered around in the blood of their fellow citizens. This assassination remains as their eternal condemnation, for they showed how the conquerors of Paris treated that city, without a show of law and the national will, in the name of which they pretended to fight. In thus getting rid without precedent of one of its members the National Assembly committed suicide; for later on it legalized all the attacks made against its autonomy.

precedent of one of its members the National Assembly committed suicide; for later on it legalized all the attacks made against its autonomy.

"During eight days

A SINISTER SOUND

filled the Labau barracks," wrote the immortal author of "L'Année Terrible." Hundreds of prisoners were taken in chains and placed before the mitralleuses and plown to pleces. At the Buttes Chaumont the ignoble Gallifet caused the National Guards to dig immense graves, at the sides of which he grouped entire battalions, whom he fired on till they fell in those improvised tombs. One of our companions of captivity in the casemates of Fort Boyard was a brave republican, who had been but badly slaughtered, and waited for the advent of night to crawl out from among the cadarres with which he was surrounded and to gain a place of retreat, from which he was not taken till several months afterwards.

BEHIND THE Filson WALLS

of La Roquette the butchery had been such that burnal had become impossible and the good health of the neighborhood was much interfered with. The officers in charge of the execution had found, as they thought, the solution of the matter by bringing into requisition a large number of wayons, into which they pitched the dead as they were handed out. Fronably to give an interest to the proceedings they compelled the National Guards to 'put into carriages the bodies of their dead brothers in arms, and their gravedigger. These recitais seem imprinted with exaggeration, the should have and their gravedigger. These recitais seem imprinted with exaggeration, the should have a dead time that a prisoner had finished his sinister task, that the tumoril was full and that he was preparing to descend from the should have the dead and their gravedigger. These recitais seem imprinted with exaggeration, the should have the dead into the courty and of the cladel of st. Martin de Ré, a young man whose name and proission I could never learn. He was walking constantly, his eyes wide open and fixed on something hortone, absolutely silent and

beaten, and had demonstrated, at the same time, that in risking the desperate stake of a levee en masse, all the defections and all the shames could be washed out in one day.

From this double deception were born all our troubles. I do not wish to know to what extent the movement of the 18th of March was legitimate. What I aftern is this, that it was inevitable, and that in a certain measure it was necessary.

feest of calmany. Legends the most fantastic were improvased, and had the special honor to be taken for object and target for the dred fruit of the chronicle and the state fruit of the feuilleton. All the mosquitoes of low journalism, asstonal revenged the mischanized blow from all the sufforings of vanity which my notoricty had sometimes indicated by those many the sufforings of the Landerse the men the legent of the purply of Paris, disappeared to make place to I don't know what beast of Oevandau. of the landerse many the legent of the landerse and private fife had were legitled in the landerse and private fife had were legitled in the landerse and private fife had were legitled in the landerse and private fife had were legitled in the landerse and control of the doubtful. A perquestion, series in the landerse watches of which the origin could not be doubtful. A perquestion, series in the landerse watches of which the origin could not be doubtful. A perquestion, series in the landerse provided the political probusy had naturally taken the command of this crusale, and you must know that nobody was better able to specify the landerse press for nothing the daywegne of the objection. This man, who has on his conscience we dialures from which he had not yet before the landerse and the probability of the landerse and the probability of the landerse and the fartherse who have the rapid service and the fartherse who have the rapid service and the fartherse who have the rapid service and the fartherse who had the contempt which bears him down, has, in the darkness of his past, smiser secrets, which are ignored, but which should be known. He left his most contempt which bears him down, has, in the darkness of his past, smiser secrets, which are ignored, but which should b

Colonel Gaillard was at that time Chief of Military Justice, a sort of Laubardemont in epaulettes, who presided over executions and over arrests. He hurried to render to his friend the service asked for. Now you would never guess of what nature was the trouble given to the Marquis de Marquerie by the young artist. This person had been recently noticed by a young and charming lady to whom the Marquis had vainly made his court, and the noble lover had determined to get rid of an annoying rival by having him transported to Caledonia if it were possible.

We ought to say it and we are harny to again

If it were possible.

We ought to say it and we are happy to again make the acquaintance of Leutenant Seane—we name the personages in the drama. Lieutenant Seane was overcome with indignation on reading this letter; and, in order that the weight of the responsibility should fail where it properly belonged, he dictated to the Young sculptor some answers wherein the name of the mhershie Marguerie is constantly lound mixed up. When the report which concluded when the arrighted was given his liberty manual to the arrighted was given his liberty manual to the arrighted was given his liberty manual sevence or decedence and the freedom mediately took the list of the description of the history of the same of the description of the history of the concluded when the same of the description of the history of the concluded when the same of the description of the history of the concluded freedom of the Lieutenant was tendered, who was then broken, and he was replaced by Captain Heryé, with a loyalty which honors him, declared that he would never lend himself to the perpertation of such an infamous act, and signed a document to that effect, which had the effect of causing M. Lambert to be given back to the woman he loved, and who had not discontinued her visits to him during his capitity at Satory. Heave the reader to decide whether such men have the right to reproach the Communist for the arbitrary arrests which they made at a period in the strife when all people were suspected who refused to espouse their cause.

Revelations.

I have on analogous subjects, my hands full of revelations. I abstain from lear of alarming the modesty of the reader, to know that in the depot called des Chantlers of Versalules, the female prisoners of the Commune instead of being guarded by women, as the law and the people were suspected who refused to sleep and to dress under the imputent looks of soldiers, to whom their chiefs gave themselves the pleasure of permitting everything. These unhappy women, of whom her chiefs gave themselves the plea

got a glimpse of the Prussians, seemed to consider as a general insult every testiminial of bravery. There is actually on the Peninsula of Ducos an exile named Leridon, against whom no other crime could be trumped up other than that he had remained in the National Guard without having any rank. When I expressed my astonishment to him because of the extreme severity that had been displayed towards nim, he said to me, with a great deal of bomhomic, as he showed me his feet deformed by a builet:—
"CONDEMNED TO EXILE."
"My lawyer assured me that I would be acquitted, but when it was ascertained that I had received this wound at Buzenval the President said to me:—

"My lawyer assured me that I would be acquitted, but when it was ascertained that I had received this would at Buzenval the President said to me:—"An! you were of those who believed that the National Guard could save France; that's sufficient.

"And the Council condemned me to transportation, to be confined in a fortified place."

This new way of dispensing justice was allied, besides, to such an ignorance of the lawa that were applicable to cases dealt with, that one asks one's self if these scrubs of magistrates have the entire responsibility of the judicial insulties which they have inaugurated. The condemnation meted out to me is particularly a sample of them. I was accused of outrages by the voice of the press before the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the law formally declares that no newspaper article attacking the Assembly of Versahles. Now, the memoers of my council of war outraged it a great deal more seriously in disregarding its prerogatives, which did not permit them to judge me without consulting it.

IN THE PRISON OF ST. MARTIN.
One of my fellow prisoners in the Prison of St. Martin one day entered my cell with an extract from his order of condemnation in his hand.

"Citizen Rochefort," said ne, "I have come to consult you on a totally novel question. I have been condemnation, which provided that the poor man had been condemned to interpolation and to five years of surveillance. Now, the transportation being perpetual, this good man was naturally

isself, fromeally, without doubt, the Commission of Pardons, and the numerous executions ordered by that body gained it the name among the transported men of "PHE DEATH-BLOW COMMISSION."

The history of the exploits of this body of crocodiles would fill the daily journals. This institution, which was of a stripe with the court martial, was nothing but a decoy or trap held out to the misery of the prisoners. In the different prisons in which we have swept away vermin the chiefs of the place have always held out in roseate hues the advisability of making an appeal for pardon. A letter, not even showing any signs of repentance, but simply one of excuse, should have sufficed to obtain for the prisoners permission to return to their homes and their labor. All, or nearly all, refused for a long time any compromise with their honor; but then came the solicitations of wives and mothers, the recital of sufferings of chidren, thrown almost maked into the streets and starving by the landlords who had failed to receive their rent. Hearing this, the prisoners thought the lives of so many loved ones were surely worth making an effort to save, and from what they had heard they looked for ward with certified to the successful result of their application. Some of the men decided for these reasons, not for their own sakes, but for those dear to them, and when the Commission of Pardons had received these supplications, given under these conditions, they joyinly refused the prisoner any commutation of his sentence and ordered that it should be carried out to the foot of the law.

We others, who since a long time had carefully traced out our line of duty, and who had refused with disagin to hold any conversation with these gailows assistants, we should have liked to have seen that this into of conduct had been general, and that, owing to no petitions being made to the Commission of Pardons, their office might become a humiliating sinceure. But in presence of so many peopie struck down by misery and their families reduced to began;

number from the commission of an act which might have procured him liberty and new life for his family.

PATHER SENECHAL.

We knew a man sentenced to deportation named Senechal, who was the father of eight children, who were left entirely without the means of subsistence when their father was put into prison. In addition to this his wile had died through lating and a broken heart upon the same occasion. In presence of such distress we went to Senechal and asked him if he thought that, considering the condition of his children, he ought to refuse to address a petition, which, if successful, would save nine people. The man had played an unimportant Pôis during the conflict, and was forgotten. He was condemned for having borne arms and having worn a uniform. Whatever opinion I might have held of the lerocity of the reactionist party, I could not suppose that such a distressing state of things would fail to be appreciated, even by those hearts of parchment. Senechal hesitated. We offered to dictate to him a petation, showing the learful state of penury of his eight children. The unhappy lather did not have to wait long before receiving an answer. A month afterwards the order arrived for him to embark on the transport ship orne for New Caledonia, where he is at the present moment unless he was carried off by a scorbuic attack on the voyage out. As to the children, I heard of the death of two of their number, and it is safe to say that the others would not long delay to follow their example, as it was the only act of grace or clemency they could hope for in this world.

I must state, however, that in one case the implicable Commission allowed test it to be moltified.

Inust state, however, that in one case the im-placable Commission allowed itself to be molifiled, a circumstance which is not, perhaps, unique, but which deserves to be remarked.

well known from ner habit of taking from the city the rotes the played at the theatre, wrote to me to the Citadel of St. Martin du Pré for the purpose of consulting me about the means of liberating her brother, who was condemned to simple deportation. This amiable artiste had played in my places at the time when I made a prelude by a comedy too. This amiable artiste had played in my places at the time when I made a prelude by a comedy too the drama of my political like. I replied to her that were gottened to the prayers of mothers of families who came to ask back test rusbands or children, but that I did not doubt that a personal visit on her part to one of these milexible men would bring about a different result.

Three days after this advice that I believed I should not refuse to give, the pretty comédienne wrote to me with a trembling hand:—"A thousand thanks; I have seen the President of the Commission as dotained from him for my brother, not a mitigation of his panishment, but a faul and complete pardon."

That very day, in fact, our fellow prisoner was restored to liberty, while our friend, Schechai, who was the lather of eight children, but who had not a sister on the stage, sailed for the line in the way what whole families and the subject of the commission as dotained from him for my brother, not a mitigation of his panishment, but a faul and complete pardon."

That very day, in fact, our fellow prisoner was restored to liberty, while our friend, Schechai, who was the lather of eight children, but who had not a sister on the stage, sailed for this line in the way what whole families and the subject of the commission as a sister on the stage, sailed for this line in this way what whole families and the subject of the commission as a sister on the stage, sailed for this line in the way what whole families and the subject of the commission as a sister on the stage, sailed for containing the condenned, and if a new war had broken out a decent upon our shores would have been found to contain, buring a year

Australian Medical Commission were bound to confirm this terrible state of things, and gave information of the matter to the English newspapers, which at once raised a cry of alarm.

The French government made an epic response. "Never," declared Le Journal Officiel, "never did the transport L'Orne have 420 cases of scurvy on board. Nothing but malice could have prompted this false news. It is true that there are cases of scurvy on the transport in question, but at no one time were there ever more than 300 cases."

Whenever one of these inneral convoys entered the port of Nounes word was invariably sent by relegraph to Europe that the heath of all on board was satisfactory, so far as those were concentration. The telegraph took on heath of all on board was satisfactory, so far as those were concentration. The telegraph took on heath of the house of the heath of the

in although I had read in a pamphiet published and seized at Noumea the facts in detail; a circumstance which the actual government, miserable as it is, is ignorant of I am sure would put an End to. I do it the honor of supposhing that it will become an arbitrary weapon in unworthy hands. Captain of the heavy Guther de la Richerie and Commander of the Legion of Honor is engaged in the slave trade.

Hardly a month arrives but that corsairs boldly come to an anchor in the port of Nounce with a cargo of slaves, taken from the Fijl, Lifton of New Hebrides Islandor The slave ships call at these spots and regarder on board, etter on the shore a farrives. The commander of the slave ships call at these spots and the result of the slave ships call at these spots and the result of the slave ships call at these spots and the result of the slave ships call at these spots and the striouting giass ornal men from Enrope, thus make them descend that barred between decks and bordered with an another from Enrope, thus make them descend an abarred between decks and bordered with an another from Enrope, thus make them descend an abarred between decks and tordered with an another from Enrope, thus make them descend an another from Enrope, thus triouting giass ornal free from Enrope, thus make them descend an another from Enrope, thus triouting from the bless of Oceanica or in the Philipping in the lises of Oceanica or in the Philipping in the lises of Oceanica or in the Philipping in the lises of Oceanica or in the Philipping in the French waters of the struce, Captain Fowler, carrying eighty-eight the struce, Captain Fowler, carrying eighty-eight of handled the office of Captain Fowler, carrying eighty-eight heavish of the struce of the scene of the

than ever.

We have made the observation that the contract was made the observation, the negro being held for nothing in the matter, and that he could leave us one day or another. We were told that "10" belonged to us, and that the government guaranteed the property to us; that we had the right of bastinadoing him to death in our hand, and that with all the colonists and with Nuba Joubert

notably, tone of the most important planters of the colory, there was not where the clacks guilty of intractions of the rines of the house were florged, and that, in fact, the convention relating to the years was nearly always delative, it delay the planters.

Inhaling the infection of this dishonor medium for the high geographical knowledge which distinguished our officers in the last war, had declared that the safe keening of the bankingd was assured, the sharks the Kanachs would keep order on the land side. This ingenious idea of piacing us between the jaws of men and those of fish produced, even the planter of the sharks of the control of the control of the control of the sharks of the kinds of the control of the co gent? They came to the old political tricks which the first Restoration would have no more of and of which the second is dead. M. Mac-Mahon thinks himself President of a Republic; he was, in reality, a simple commander of a state of

was, in reality, a simple commander of a service siege.

One of his most orilliant exploits was to service on the 26th of May, that is to say, two days after his accession to power, the order to the Governor of the Citadel of St. Martin de Ré to have iron railings placed in the parlor of the prison in order to prevent me from embracing my children, with whom I had been able to communicate pretty freely for about two years. You see, then, that this Marshal of France has his double in a captain of police.

whom I had been able to communicate pretty freely for about two years. You see, thea, that this Marshal of France has his double in a captain of police.

L'AMI D'HENRI CINQUE.

This French people—so deflecte, so nervous, so impressionable—what chief did the vote of an expiring Assembly give them? An old soldier of Africa, who knows of our country but what he learned in the hencoops of Algeria, where he expended forty years of his life; a leader of Bedomins, who imagined himself in an Arab bureau, and treated our imprescriptable rights as if the government of France was a Kabylie expedition.

AND THAT ANTIQUATED MUSTACHE.

has the pretension to hold us seven years under the sword hilt, and this exotic product imagines himself to be other than a momentary shield against dissolution! Happily the shield will again return to its paneply; for the final dissolution approaches, and the dissolution is the definite avowment of the Republic. The Churcu wardens and the Pontifical Zouaves do well to shake in the distance the white leather of Henry IV., who will refuse to join himself to it; to commence with Henry IV., who remains all the longer candidate to the crown that he may find pretexts for putting it away from his head. I suspect this monarch in parthous of possessing much better than his councelors the sense of the situation. I have reason to believe that he prefers—and I lelicitate him upon it—the royalty of nate of which they would dispossess so quickly if he committed the fault to accept it.

At the bottom of the princely bitterness which the revolutions made for him he remembers his grand uncle on the scaffold, his grandather in flight, his cousin falling from a palace to a cab. He can go to London to kneel before the candles which the extempress nurns to the success of the expedition of Boulogne, which Napoleon IV, reserves for us. He sees the princes in rout, the Tuileries in ashes, and he says to himself, probably, that after taking fity-two years to mount to the throne he will not remain there three months b

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